Vol. XXVII No. 8,197.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, July 17 .- A telegram from Plymouth reports the arrival off that port of the United States sloop-of-war Macedonian with a large number of American midshipmen on board. The Macedonian would immediately proceed to Spithead to witness

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

Evening.-The great Naval Review in honor of the risit of his Majesty, Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, wook place to-day off Spitheau, and was the most nagnificent spectacle ever witnessed in English waters-a high wind which prevailed from the sorth-west tending to increase the interest and exritement of the occasion, though to some extent mterfering with the comfort of the spectators. The entire squadron numbered 80 vessels, including thips, yachts, and tenders, the vessels of war proper smbracing the following ships:

Iron Clads - Minotaur, 26 guns : Achilles, 26 guns : Lord Dlyde, 23 guns ; Bellerophen, 14 guns ; Warrier, 32 guns ;

guns; Nymphe, 4 guns; Daphne, 4 guns.

Unarmored Gunboats.—The Lee, Stork, Fancy, Pigeon Redwing, Clinker, Builfreg, Fervent, Orwell, Magnet, Pheasant, and Hyena, each mounting two guns. The Minotaur bore the flag of Rear-Admiral F.

Warden, C. B., as second in command, and held the ron, which occupied a position nearest the Isle of Wight shore. The Victoria (screw, three-decker) bore the flag of Admiral Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley, commander-in-chief, and held the south-east berth of the unarmored squadron line, which held the inshere position nearest Ports mouth. The squadron mounted 1,100 guns; and the naval portion alone represented a capacity of 106,000 tons, and a nominal power of engines of 23,000 horses. A thousand vessels filled with spectators were within seeing distance of the grand pageant Queen Victoria and suite were present in the Royal yachts Victoria and Albert. His Majesty the Sultan and suite were on board the Royal yacht Osborn. Ismail Pasha, Sovereign of Egypt, and suite were on board the Helicon. The Prince of Wales, both Houses of Parliament, the Lords of the Admiralty, and the members of the Government were also present. The shores of Gosport and the Isle of Wight were lined with myriads of people, who witnessed with eager attention the evolutions of the fleet, including a mock battle. A Royal salute was fired in honor of the Queen and the Royal visitors, and the yards of all the ships were manned. To-night, at 9 o'clock, the entire squadron was illuminated, presenting a very picturesque ap-

Paris, July 17 .- The Moniteur to-day announces that Chili and Peru have accepted, with certain reservations, the proffered mediation of the Government of the United States in their quarrel with

SPAIN.

LONDON, July 17 .- Reports from Madrid say that the Spanish Government has declared martial law in the Province of Catalonia, where, as was previously reported, Gen. Prim had landed.

VIENNA, July 17—Evening.—The Imperial Diet of arranged themselves on eliner side Austria to-day rejected the bill for the abolition of silver trumpets in the closter announce. capital punishment throughout the limits of the

LONDON, July 17-Evening.-Vienna letters state that the Archduchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor of Austria and of Maximilian, gives evidence of in-

PESTH, July 17.-Louis Kossuth is announced as a candidate for the Hungarian Parliament from the town of Waitzan in the County or Pesth.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SOURAMPTON, July 17-Noon.—The steamship Fulton, Capt. Townsend, from New-York July 6, arrived here this

morning, on the way to Havre,
Liverroot, July 17-Evening -The National Line

day which will mark an important epoch in the history of

THE DEATH OF MAXIMILIAN. GREAT BRITAIN.

said, "Let there be light." All the world was out to view it, and, though no novelty to myself, still it was a pleasure to hear the admiration which every one expressed at witnessing a novelty of which they had dreamed far across the Atlantie on the one hand, and across the Pacific on the other—for there is a multitude here of every race under the sun. Of Bishops there are 500. Ecclesiastics of all ranks are said to amount to 25,000, of whom 15,000 are calculated to be French. Certain is at that 10,000 applied to the Cardinal Vieur for peroission to say mass, and, for various reasons, they are believed to be principally French. In short, never was Rome so full, especially of the clerical element, and many a stranger has had to pass a skeepless night or lay his head on the boards. The great day of the feast was, however, yet to come, and wearied travelers were appalled to bear that by 6 o'clock the Church of St. Peter would be full. A brilliant morning it was when I started at 54 o'clock, and found crowds in car-In the House of Commons on the 4th, in reply to Mr. Sandford, Lord Stanley stated that he had received no official information of the report of the execution of the Emperor Maximilian, but he found that the report was accepted as true both at Paris and Vienna, and he feared it was true. If it was true it was a depiorable and impolite act, but he did not see what special notice the House could take of it.

Sir L. Palk observed that no act so disgraceful had ever been committed as that they were now called upon to

The English Court, by command of the Queen, goes in nourning for 21 days, on account of Maxmilian's death.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur of July 5 says: The assassingtion of the Eusperor Maximilian will arouse a feeling of miversal horror. The act of infamy ordered by Juarez tamps on the heads of those who call themselves the epresentatives of the Mexican Republic an ineffice addeduced in the act of the same state of the same and the same an

looking—as he has done for 20 years—caim and in perturbable. These took their seats on the lower builders on either side of the Presbytery, 43 in number, and in the center of \$23 princes and dignification of the Church Flus IX. was borne in on his chair. So large a number has never, I believe, been assembled together in modern times; in 1962 there were not more than 256 bishops. Allogether the Church possesses between 856 and 256, and 53 or 54 eardlings; so that more than one half of her staff, so to epeak, met on this occasion. Call it vanity, or which you hake. Plus IX, must have been more or less than human had be not felt deeply moved and gratified at the homage which he received.

| Bone (June 26) Certesponders of The Lemba Times.
| When all was ready the Cardinal charged to conduct

ond cheers.
President of the Senate, July 5, referring to the ex-

the canonization advanced to the throne, accompanied by a master of ceremonles and an advocate of the con-

sistory, who, in the name of the Cardinal, begged instante

Cogs. Thorsandor, 1909. The Sectionary Particles.

Lawrancott, 1909. The Sectionary Particles of the Common Company of the Common Com Two hundred and fifty guests were present, and toasis were drank to President Johnson, the Emperor Napoleon, and France.

The Paris correspondence of The Globe says:—An impression is beginning to be entertained in well-informed quarters that the French Government will be under the necessity of engaging in a new war with Mexico to avenge the outrages inflicted on the henor of France. The murder of the Emperor Maximilian is in reality an outrage on the French antion: the murder of French citizens another. France cannot, without loss of prestige, and without making her name a by-word on the American continent, submit to such indignities. It is probable, however, that if she embarks in a new war, she will make no attempt to reconquer Mexico, or any portion of the territory, but will content herself with burning down Vera Cruz or some other town on the coast.

The Independence says it is rumored that the French Government, in order to free itself as much as possible from the responsibility of the death of Maximilian, shortly intends publishing certain documents which will prove that the Government did all in its power to prevent such a sarguinary denoâment of the Mexican drama, and that it used every means of persuasion to induce the Emperor Maximilian to quit Mexico and return to Europe with the French army.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1867. THE CONVENTION.

> REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ORGANI ZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE SUFF-RAGE DEBATE—THE PROPOSITION FOR SEP-ARATE SUBMISSION VOTED DOWN.

BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ganization of the Legislature presented this morning a complete report, through their Chairman, Gen. Merritt (Rep., St. Lawrence), and Mr. Merwin (Rep. Jefferson) handed in a minority report upon the same subject, which provides for a considerable enlarge ment of the number of Members of Assem bly. Both reports were ordered to be printed. slight discussion arose upon an antirent resolution introduced by Judge Nelson (Dem., Dutchess), which resulted in its reference to to the Committee on the Preamble and Bill of Rights. The debate upon the suffrage question was continued with much interest and animation. A sharp duel of words passed between the Hon. Henry C. Murphy and Prof. Dwight upon the views of Dr. Lieber on the subject of the physical and mental inferiority of the negro. Mr. Gross (Dem., New-York) editor of the Staats Zcilang, threw a bomb-shell directly into the camp of his political brethren by coming out boldly and unqualifiedly in favor of negro suffrage. He wished a vote taken in the Convention upon a separate submission of the question, and if it failed, he begged the Democratic members to vote unanimously in favor of the insertion of manhood suffrage in the Constitution. The Convention decided to make the experiment of an afternoon ession, and it was tried to-day for the first time, and lasted from four o'clock until 8:35 p. m. A number of speeches were made, [principally bearing upon separate submission. Ineffectual attempts were made from time to time to adjourn. Judge Folger declared that the Republicans twere determined to compel a vote upon the amendment of Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Greeley said the Convention had been too long defamed by the Democratic press for doing nothing. The amendment of Mr. Murphy, retaining the property qualification, and providing a separate submis sion, was finally defeated by a vote of 72 to 28,

The following petitions and memorials were pre-

Mr. HUNTINGTON (Rep., Oncida) presented a memo rial from John B. Jervis relating to the management of

Mr. GOULD (Rep., Columbia) presented a memorial against Legislative appropriations to sectarian institu-

rohibitory legislation. Mr. EDDY (Rep., Otsego) presented a memorial against appropriations to sectorian institutions.

Mr. BICKFORD (Rep., Jefferson) and Mr. STRATTON (Rep., N. Y.) presented memorials on the same sub-

vested in a Senate and Assembly. Any elector of the

State shall be divided into eight Senatorial districts; there shall be four Senators in each district; the 1st Dis-Jefferson, Lewis, Oncida, Onondaga, Oswego, Herkimer, sist of the Counties of Yates, Seneca, Ontario, Cayuga, Wayne, Monroe, Livingston, and Steuben. The VIIIth District shall consist of the Counties of Orleans. Nfagara.

election held under this Constitution. They shall classify out of office at the end of each year, and the additional Senator for the 1st District at the end of the fourth year. After the expiration of three terms, under such classification, the terms of their office shall be four years. Sec. 4. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken under the direction of the Legislature in the year 1875, and every ten years thereafter, and the said Districts, except the 1st District, shall be so altered by the Legislature at the first session after the return of every enumeration that each District shall contain as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants who are citizens of the State, and shall remain unaltered until

the return of another enumeration, and shall consist of contiguous territory. No County shall be divided in the formation of Senate Districts. SEC. 5. The Assembly shall consist of 139 members, who shall be chosen by counties, and shall be apportioned among the several counties of the State as nearly as may

who are citizens of the State, and shall hold office for one year. Each county shall be entitled to at least one mem ber, except that the counties of Fulton and Hamilton shall together elect until the population of Hamilton County shall according to the ratio, entitle it to a mem ber. No new county shall be erected unless its population shall entitle it to a member. The first apportionment of members of the Assembly shall be made by the Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this Constitu tion, upon the enumeration of the inhabitants of this State, who are citizens thereof, made in the year 1865. A like apportionment shall be made by the Legislature at its first session fafter every such enumeration. Every apportionment when made shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall be made.

SEC. 6. The members of the Legislature shall receive for their services an annual salary of \$1,000, and ten cents for each mile they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting by the most usual routes. The Speaker of the Assembly shall receive an additional compensation equal to one-half of his salary as a mem-

Sec. 7. No member of the Legislature shall be appointed to any civil office within this State by the Governor and Senate, or by the Legislature during the time for which he shall have been elected, and all such appointments and all votes given for any such member thereof shall be void. Nor shall any person, being a member of Congress or holding any political or military office under the United States, hold a seat in the Legislature. If any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be elected to Congress or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the Government of the United States, his

acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

SEC. 8. The elections of Senators and Members of As sembly, under this Constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, unless otherwise directed by law, the first election to be in the year 1863. The Senators and Members of Assembly who may be in office on the first day of January, 1868, shall hold their offices until and including the 31st day of December of that year, or longer.

SEC.9. A majority of each House shall constitute a

quorum to do business. Each House shall determine the rule of its own proceedings, and be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members; shall choose its own officers, and the Senate shall choose a temporary President when the Lieutepant-Governor shall not attend as President or shall act as Governor. SEC. 19. Each House shall keep a journal offits proceed

ings and publish the same, except such parts as may require secreay. The doors of each House shall be kep open except when the public welfare shall require secresy. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days.

Mr. MERWIN (Rep., Jefferson) presented a minority

report as follows:
The undersigned, one of the members of the Committee

on the Legislature, its organization, etc., in dissenting from the report of that Committee, as to the number of the members of Assembly and their manner of election, presents the following as a substitute for section 4 in that SEC. 4. The term of office of member of the Assembly

shall be one year, and their number shall be ascertained by dividing the aggregate of the population of the State according to the last and each successive enumeration excluding aliens, by 20,000, adding one additional mem

then, in determining which of those her, shall go to fill up the necessary number of the legislative body, as much injustice may be done to minorities as would be in any other system. If, to avoid this, a pian of union or coloperation, before casting the votes, is determined on this would lend inevitably to the County or State Convention, which should fix or nominate the candidates for the several localities. This result would not, I imagine, be satisfactory, its eris would overbalance any good that might arise from it. By the cumulative system, recommended by Mr. Mill, any elector, in case more than one member was to be elected in the district, instead of putting on to his ticket several names, might vote for one man, so that it would count for him as many as there were nambers to be elected, and thus cumulate the vote of his favorite candidate. This, of course, would allow a large minority to choose some of the members, and would to that extent be beneficial. Taking into account, however, the habits of our people, it is doubtful whether an innovation of this kind would be advisable, if the end can be approximately reached by any other way. As a matter of fact, minorities, as a whole, have always been fairly represented in the lower House, much mere so than in the Senate, resulting entirely from the less size of the districts. Retain the feature of single districts together with the privilege, to any district, of choosing a citizen living in any portion of the State, and I think as much will be accomplished toward representing minorities as would be by any other plan.

4. Another advantage of single districts is that nominations will not be as much under the control of central, political regencies. In every large country, at its political center, there is a party power, that would in a great measure control nominations, if made at one time and place for the whole country. This is not right to the mass of the people, especially in electing the mere numerous and popular body that better men might or would be usu

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Mr. DEVELIN (Dem., New-York) called up the resolution offered by him yesterday calling upon the Controller of the City of New-York for information concerning moneys donated by the city to religious and charitable institutions, from 1817 to the present time.

Mr. GREELEY desired information as to the cost of such inquiry; since he had been informed that there were a number of bills for smilar inquiries already sent in to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. DEVELIN presumed that there would be no charge in this case; and Mr. PERRY (Chairman of Com. on Cont. Expenses) said, in explanation, that the bills referred to were mostly from County Clerks, and were in possession of the Secretary of the Committee.

Mr. OPDYKE (Rep., New-York) desired to amend, by asking for information in regard to grants of property.

Mr. DWIGHT (Rep., Oneida) had prepared an amendment, as follows: He is also requested to state what grants of land or real estate have been made by or under authority of the City of New-York, or by any officer therein, within the same period, to charitable or religious corpo-

ity of the City of New-York, or by any onicer therein, within the same period, to charitable or religious corporations or institutions; whether under lease or otherwise, and when under lease to state the amounts received.

Mr. DEVELIN said he would accept the amendment, if the gentleman would further amend by inquiring the conditions or covenants contained in the graut. The resolution thus amended was accepted by Mr. Opdyke, and was adouted.

dopted.
Mr. CURTIS (Rep., Richmond) read the following:
Resolved. That the Commissioners of the Land Office be requeste
manumicate to the Convention their proceedings under Chapter &
Laws of 1805, authorizing the sale of land donated to this State
Living State.

the United States.

This was tabled under the rule.

Mr. STRATTON (Rep., New-York) called up the resolution offered by him yesterday, calling on the Controller of the City of New-York for information as to the revenue derived from license and from all other sources whose income is applied to the extinction of the city debt.

Mr. DEVELIN (Dem., N. Y.) said he would ask the gentleman who presented the resolution what object he had in view.

Mr. STRATTON said that the information sought for would show that the cost of collection of these licences had in some cases cost two and three times the amount collected. It would also show that the object of the revenue indicated was in a mersure defeated by short re-

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

turns. He judged it to be a proper subject for investiga-tion by this Convention, and thought the facts to be brought out would justify his conclusions.

Mr. DEVELIN said it must be a breach of faith to take away revenues that were pledged to the extinguishment of the city debt. The inquiry would properly belong to

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole upon the Suffrage question. Mr. Alverd (Rep.

p. in.

The Convention reassembled at 4 p. m.
Mr. DUGANNE (Rep., New York) effered a memorial against donations to sectation institutions. The following resolutions were offered:

By Mr. GREELEY (Rep., Westchester)—That discussion in Committee of the Whole, on the pending amendment on the suffrage question, be declared closed at 5 o'clock this day.

on the sanrage question, be declared closed as a substitution of the laythe resolution on the table. Carried, 53 to 28.

Mr. DUGANNE moved that the Committee on Banking and Insurance, and the Committee on Corporations, report upon the prepriety of organizing a Bureau of Corporations. Referred.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the right of suffrage. Mr. Alvord in the chair. Mr. WEED (Dem., Clinton) regretted that gentleme

post ways yetem, a bad came system, and a had maneral writing, and in majorate with them negro suffrage. All would go down together, but athout the suffrage and would not open and the party with which he had acted from his youth up, was opposed to any property qualification, and as a Democrate he took that ground. Now if there was no other reason why negroes should not vote than the possession of property, then he should the clothed with the clacity franchise. All questions upon which the possession of property. Hen he should be clothed with the clack of the clother with the clother was no other reason why negroes should not write than the possession of property. Hen he should be clothed with the percentage of the clother was not her reason why negroes should not wish the possession of property. Hen he should be clothed with the percentage of the clother was not account to the clother was not account to the clother was not account to the clother was not come to the clother was not clother was not clother with the clother was not clother w

Mr. CHESEBRO (Defi., Chilario) moved to report progress. Lost.
The question was then taken on Mr. Murphy's ascendment, and lost—29 to 78.
Mr. FOLGER moved to report progress.
Mr. VERPLANCK asked that the motion might be withdrawn in order to allow him to offer an amendment, Mr. GREELEY hoped that privilege would be granted, Mr. FOLGER did not withdraw his motion, and the Committee rose, reported progress, and leave was granted to sit again.
At 8:15 the Convention adjourned, to 11 o'clock to max row-morning.